

Tam Marti, Quam Mercurio. ?



The Ho^ble and learned Knight
S^r Walter Raleigh.
Ro: Vaughan sculp

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S I R
WALTER RALEIGH'S
OBSERVATIONS,
TOUCHING
Trade & Commerce with the
HOLLANDER, and other Nati-
ons, as it was presented to
K. JAMES.

Wherein is proved, that our Sea and
Land Commodities serve to enrich and
strengthen other Countries against
our owne.

With other Passages of high
Concernment.



LONDON,
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of S. PAULS, 1653.



THE
P R I N T E R
TO THE
R E A D E R.

Reader:

T Hou hast here presented to thy
View, a most rare and excel-
lent Piece, both for judge-
ment and experience, by a most
incomparable hand, shewing the
comodities of all Christian Nations,
their Traffique with one another,
together with their severall Mer-
A 4 chandizes,

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chandizes, as also the value of their severall Coins. It was in the beginning of K. James his time presented unto him, and being at that time laid aside, in regard of more urgent affairs, it was (after divers years) again presented; but though then wanting a good prosecutor, the Authour being taken away by death, it was carefully preserved by the hands of a very learned Gentleman, my singular good friend, untill this time: who esteeming very highly of so rich a Jewell as this, was very hardly perswaded to suffer the same to be exposed to publique view. But by my extraordinary solicitation, and for that I was very sorry the world should be deprived of so excellent a Piece, and for the benefit of this Nation, in regard of the sundry
Com-

to the Reader.

Commodities for Trade and Traffique, which other Countries want, and do receive from us, as also what benefit our own Merchants might make, to their more far advantage, and to the setting many thousands of our poor people on work, he was the more willingly induced to hearken to divulging of the same. wherein what benefit thou shalt find from hence (which I know to be exceeding great) thou must assuredly acknowledge the same to proceed from him who hath so freely imparted it to thee for thy great benefit and satisfaction. Let me intreat thee therefore (good Reader) to peruse it over, and I doubt not but thou shalt find extraordinary profit and contentment. And in the perusall whereof, consider likewise with thy selfe, what

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an innumerable benefit might have been raised since these few Observations were presented, had they been carefully put in execution, for the great good, and infinitely enriching of this Nation, the mighty encrease of Shipping and Marriners; the neglect of which, or the like good observations, hath been the occasion of the height of other petty States, and the impoverishing of our owne, as sad experience tels us.

As also what infinite vast sums of Treasure hath been gained by Strangers fishing upon our Coasts, which Fish hath been carried all the world over, as also divers other of our Land-commodities, to the great enriching of them that have none of their owne, and a great scandall to our Nation, so that scarce the
name

To the Reader.

name of our owne commodites is attributed unto us. I heartily wish, that those who governe our Sterne would but take notice hereof, and accordingly apply such wholsome remedies as their wisdomes should think meet, for prevention of so far grown a mischiese, and for the future to bearken to these or the like Directions, which would make our Nation infinitely flourish, and abate the insolencies of such as have beene sheltred and grown rich and potent by the only means of this Nation. Thus (gentle Reader) desiring, and heartily wishing the good and welfare of my Countrey, I have sent this small Piece (though great in worth) into the world, for thy benefit, wishing thee to accept it with as good a heart as it is presented, by him who is Thine to serve thee. T. H.



May it please your most excellent
Majesty.

According to my duty, I am
imboldned to lay your
Majesty in minde, that
about fourteen or fifteen yeares past,
I presented you a Book of such extra-
ordinary importance, for honour
and profit of your Majestie and po-
steritie, and doubting that it hath
been laid aside and not considered
of, I am incouraged (under your
Majesties pardon) to present unto
you one more, consisting of five pro-
positions, neither are they groun-
ded upon vaine or idle grounds, but
upon the fruition of those wonder-
full

full blessings, wherewith God hath indued your Majesties Sea and Land; by which means, you may not only enrich and fill your Coffers, but also increase such might and strength (as shall appeare, if it may stand with your Majesties good liking to put the same in execution in the true and right forme :) so that there is no doubt but it will make you in short time a Prince of such power so great, as shall make all the Princes your neighbours, as well glad of your friendship, as fearfull to offend you. That this is so, I humbly desire that your Majestie will vouchsafe to peruse this advertisement with that care and judgement which God hath given you.

Most humbly praying your Majesty, that whereas I presented these

these five Propositions together, as in their own natures, jointly depending one of another, and so linked together, as the distraction of any one wilbe an apparant maim and disaling to the rest. That your Majesty would be pleased that they may not be separated, but all handled together jointly and severally by Commissioners, with as much speed and secrecy as can be, and made fit to be reported to your Majesty, whereby I may be the better able to performe to your Highnesse that which I have promised and will performe upon my life, if I be not prevented by some that may seek to hinder the honour and

profit of your Majestie for
their own private ends.

THe true ground, course,
and forme herein mention-
ned shall appeare how other
Countries make themselves power-
full and rich in all kindes, by Mer-
chandize, Manufactory, and ful-
nesse of Trade, having no Commo-
dities in their own Countrey grow-
ing to do it withall.

And herein likewise shall appear
how easie it is to draw the wealth
and strength of other Countries to
your Kingdome, and what royall,
rich, and plentiſull means God hath
given this Land to do it (which
cannot be denied) for support of
traffique and continuall imploy-
ment

ment of your People for replenishing
of your Majesties Coffers.

And if I were not fully assured
to improve your native Commodi-
ties, with other traffick, three milli-
ons of pounds more yearly then now
they are, and to bring not only to
your Majesties Coffers within the
space of two or three years near two
millions of pounds; but to increase
your Revenues many thousands
yearly, and to please and greatly pro-
fit your people, I would not have un-
dertaken so great a work: All which
wil grow by advancement of all kind
of Merchandizing to the uttermost,
therely to bring Manufactory into
the Kingdome, and to set on worke
all sorts of people in the Realm, as
other Nations do, which raise their
greatnesse by the abundance of your
native

*native commodities : whilst we are
parling and disputing whether it be
good for us or not.*

*May it please your most excellent
Majesty.*



Have diligently in my
Travels observed how
the Countreys herein
mentioned doe grow
potent with abundāce
of all things to serve
themselves and other Nations, where
nothing groweth, and that their ne-
ver dried fountains of wealth, by
which they raise their estate to such an
admirable height, as that they are at
this day even a wonder to the world,
proceedth from your M^jesties Seas
and Lands.

I thus moved, began to dive into
the

the depth of their policies and circumventing practises, wherby they drain and still coveit to exhaust the wealth and coin of this Kingdome, and so with our owne commodities to weaken us, and finally beat us quite out of trading in other Countreys; I found that they more fully obtained these their purposes by their convenient priviledges, and settled constitutions, then England with all the Lawes, and superabundance of hembred commodities which God hath vouchsafed your Sea and Land : And these, and other mentioned in this booke, are the urgent causes that provoked me in my love and bounden duty to your Maj.ity and my Countrey, to addresse my former Books to your princely hands and consideration.

By which Priviledges they draw multitudes of Merchants to Trade with them, and many other Nations to inhabite amongst them, which

makes them populous, and there they make Store-houses of all forraign Commodities, wherewith upon every occasion of scarcity and dearth, they are able to furnish forraign Countries with plentie of those Commodities, which before in time of plenty they ingrossed, & brought home from the same places, wch doth greatly augment power & treasure to their State, besides the common good in setting their poore and people on worke.

To which priviledges they adde smallnesse of custome, and liberty of Trade, which maketh them flourish, and their Countrey so plentifull of all kinde of Coyne and Commodities, where little or nothing groweth, and their Merchants so flourish, that when a losse cometh they scarce feel it.

To bring this to pass, they have many advantages of us, the one is, by their fashioned Ships called Boyers, Hoybarks, Hoyes, and others, that
are

are made to hold great bulke of Merchandize, and to saile with a few men for profit: For example, though a English Ship of two hundred Tuns, and a Holland Ship, or any other of the petty States of the same burthen be at Danske, or any other place beyond the Seas, or in England, they do serve the Merchant better cheap by one hundred pounds in his freight, than we can, by reason hee hath but nine or ten Marriners, and we neare thirty; thus he saveth twenty mens meat and wages in a voyage, and so in all other their ships, according to their burden, by which means they are freighted wheresoever they come, to great profit, whilst our Ships ly still & decay, or go to Newcastle for Coales.

Of this their smallnesse of custome inwards and outwards, we have daily experience; for if two English ships, or two of any other Nation bee at Burdeaux, both laden with wine of
three

three hundred Tuns a peece, the one bound for Holland, or any other petty States, the other for England, the Merchant shall pay about nine hundred pound custome here, and other duties, when the other in Holland, or any other petty States, shall be cleared for lesse then fifty pound, and so in all other wares and Merchandizes accordingly, which drawes all Nations to traffick with them; and although it seems but small duties which they receive, yet the multitudes of all kind of Commodities and Coyne that is brought in by themselves and others, and carried out by themselves and others, is so great, that they receive more custome and duties to the State, by the greatnesse of their commerce in one yeare, then England doth in two years; for the one hundredth part of Commodities are not spent in Holland, but vented into other Countries, which maketh all the Countrey Merchants,

chants to buy and sell, and increase Ships and Marriners to transport them.

My travells and meaning is not to diminish (neither hath been) your Majesties Revenues, but exceedingly to increase them, as shall appeare, and yet please the people, as in other parts they do.

Notwithstanding , their Excises brings them in great Revenues , yet whosoever will adventure to Burdeaux but for six Tuns of Wine, shall be free of Excise in his owne house all the yeere long ; and this is done of purpose to annimate and increase Merchants in their Countrey.

And if it happen that a Trade bestopped by any forraign Nation , which they heretofore usually had, or hear of any good Trading which they never had, they will hinder others, and seek either by favour, money, or force, to open the gap of Traffick for advancement

ment of Trade amongst themselves, and imployment of their people.

And when there is a new course or Trade erected, they give free custome inwards and outwards, for the better maintenance of Navigation, and encouragement of the people to that businesse.

Thus they and others gleane the wealth and strength from us to themselves, and these reasons following procures them this advantage of us.

1. The Merchant Staplers which make all things in abundance. by reason of their Store-houses continually replenished with all kinde of Commodities.

2. The liberty of free Traffick for strangers to buy and sell in Holland, and other Countreys and States, as if they were free-borne, maketh great intercourse.

3. The small duties levied upon Merchants, drawes all Nations to trade with them.

4. Their

4. Their fashioned Ships continually freighted before ours by reason of their few Marriners, and great bulke, serving the Merchant cheap.

5. Their forwardnesse to further all manner of trading.

6. Their wonderfull imployment of their Busses for fishing, and the great returns they make.

7. Their giving free Custome inwards and outwards, for any new erected Trade, by means whereof they have gotten already almost the sole Trade into their hands.

All Nations may buy and sell freely in France, and there is free custome outwards twice or thrice in a yeare, at which time our Merchants themselves doe make their great sales of English Commodities, and doe buy and lade their great bulke of French Commodities to serve for the whole yeare; and in Rochell, in France, and in Britain, free custome all the yeare long,

long, except some small Toll, which makes great Traffick, and maketh them flourish,

In Denmarke to incourage and enrich the Merchants, and to increase Ships and Marriners, free custome all the yeare long for their owne Merchants, except one Moneth between *Bartholomew tide* and *Michaelmas*.

The Haunce Townes have advantage of us, as Holland, and other petty States have, and in most things imitate them, which makes them exceeding rich and plentifull of all kind of Commodities and Coyne, and so strong in Ships and Marriners, that some of their Towns have neare one thousand sail of Ships

The Marchandizes of France, Portugall, Spaine, Italy, Turkey, East and West Indies, are transported most by the Hollanders and other petty States into the East and North-East Kingdomes of Pomerland, Spruce-land,

land, Poland, Denmark, Sweathland, Leifland, and Germany, and the Merchandizes brought from the last mentioned Kingdomes, being wonderfull many, are likewise by the Hollanders and other petty States most transported into the Southern and Westerne Dominions; and yet the situation of England lyeth far better for a Store-house to serve the Southern East and North-East Regions, than theirs doth, and hath far better meanes to doe it, if we will bend our course for it.

No sooner a dearth of Fish, Wine, or Corn here, and other Merchandize, but forthwith the Embdoners, Hamburgers, and Hollanders, out of their Store-houses lade fifty, or one hundred ships, or more, dispersing themselves round about this Kingdome, and carry away great store of coyne and wealth for little commodity in those times of dearth, by which meanes they suck our Common-wealth of
their

their riches, cut down our Merchants, and decay our Navigation, not with their naturall commodities which groweth in their own Countries, but the Merchandizes of other Countreys and Kingdomes.

Therefore it is farre more easier to serve themselves, hold up our Merchants, and increase our Ships and Mariners, and strengthen the Kingdome, and not onely keep our money in our owne Realme, which other Nations still rob us of, but bring in theirs who carrie ours away, and make the banke of Coyne and Storehouse to serve other Nations as well and far better cheap than they.

Amsterdam is never without seven hundred thousand Quarters of Corn, besides the plenty they daily vent, and none of this groweth in their owne Countrey: a dearth in England, France, Spaine, Italy, Portugall, and other places, is truly observed to in-
rich

rich Holland seven yeeres after; and likewise the petty States.

For example, the last Dearth six years past, the Hamburgers, Embdeners, and Hollanders out of their Store-houses furnished this Kingdom, and from Southampton, Exeter, and Bristow, in a yeare and a halfe they carried away near two hundred thousand pounds from these parts onely; then what great quantitie of coyns was transported round about your Kingdome from every Port Towne, and from your City of London, and other Cities cannot be esteemed so little as two millions, to the great decay of your Kingdom, and impoverishing your people, discredit to the Company of Merchants, and dishonour to the Land, that any Nation that have no Corne in their owne Countrey growing, should serve this famous Kingdome, which God hath so enabled within it selfe.

They

They have a continuall Trade into this Kingdome with five or six hundred Ships yeerly, with Merchandizes of other Countreys and Kingdomes, and store them up in store-houses here untill the prices rise to their mindes, and we trade not with fifty ships into their Countrey in a yeare, and the said number are about this Realme every Easterne winde for the most part to lade Coales and other Merchandize.

Unlesse there be a scarcity or dearth, or high prices, all Merchants doe forbear that place where great impositions are laid upon the Merchandize, and those places slenderly shipped, ill served and at dear rates; and oftentimes in scarcity, and want employment for the people; and those petty States finding truly by experience that small duties imposed upon Merchandize draweth all Trafficke unto them, and free liberty for strangers to buy and sell doth make continuall
 Mart;

Mart ; therefore what Excizes or Impositions are laid upon the Common-people, yet they still ease, uphold and maintaine the Merchants by all possible meanes, of purpose to draw the wealth and strength of Christendom to themselves; whereby it appeareth though the duties be but small, yet the customes for going out and coming in doth so abound, that they increase their Revenues greatly, and make profit, plenty, and imployment of all sorts by Sea and Land to serve themselves and other Nations, as is admirable to behold: And likewise the great commerce which groweth by the same meanes, inableth the common people to bear their burthen laid upon them, and yet they grow rich by reason of the great commerce and Trade, occasioned by their convenient priviledges, and commodious constitutions.

There was an intercourse of Traffick,

sick in Genoa, and there was the flower of commerce, as appeareth by their antient Records, and their sumptuous buildings, for all Nations traded with Merchandize to them, and there was the store-house of all Italy and other places; but after they had set a great custome of *xvi. per cent.* all Nations left trading with them, which made them give themselves wholly to usury, and at this day wee have not three ships goe there in a yeare: but to the contrary, the Duke of Florence builded Ligorn, and set small custome upon Merchandize, and gave them great and pleasing priviledges, which hath made a rich and strong City with a flourishing State.

Furthermore touching some particulars needfull to be considered, of the mighty huge fishing that ever cou'd be heard of in the world, is upon the coastsof England, Scotland, and Ireland; but the great Fishery is in the
Low-

Low-Countries , and other petty States, wherewith they serve themselves and all Christendome, as shall appear.

In four Towns in the East Kingdoms within the Sound , Quinsbrough, Elbing, Statten, and Dausick, there is carried and vented in a yeere, between thirty or forty thousand Last of Herrings sold but at fifteen or sixteen pounds the Last, is about 620000.l. and we none.

Besides, Denmark, Norway, Swea-then, Leifland, Rie, Nevill, the Narve, and other Port Townes within the Sound, there is carried and vented above 100000. Lasts of Herrings sold at fifteen or sixteen pounds the Last, is 170000. pounds; more yeerly in such request are our Herrings there, that they are oftentimes sold for 20. 24. 30. and 36. pound the Last, and we send not one barrell into all those East Countreys.

The

The Hollanders sent into Russia neare fifteen hundred Lasts of Herrings, sold about thirty shillings the barrell, amounteth to 27000. pound, and we but about twenty or thirty Lasts.

To Stoade, Hambrough, Breame, and Embden upon the River of Elve, Weaser, and Embs, is carried and vented of Fish and Herrings about 6000. Lasts, sold about fifteen or sixteen pound the Last, is 100000l. and we none.

Cleaveland, Galickland, up the River of Rhine to Cullen, Frankford, or the Maine, and so over all Germany is carried and vented of Fish and Herrings neare 22000. Lasts, sold at twenty pound the Last, is 440000l. and we none.

Up the River of M^{ze}, Leigh, Mastrich, Vendlow, Sutphin, Deventer, Campen, Swoole, and all over Luke-land is carried and vented 7000. Lasts
of

of Herrings, sold at twenty pound the Last is 140000 pound, and wee none.

To Gelderland, Artois, Henault, Brabant, Flanders, up the River of Antwerp, all over the Arch Dukes Countreys, is carried and vented between eight or nine thousand Lasts sold at eighteen pound the Last is 171000 l. and we none.

The Hollanders and others carried of all sorts of Herrings to Roane only in one yeere, besides all other parts of France, 50000. Lasts of Herrings sold at twenty pound the Last, is 100000 l. and wee not one hundred Last thither: they are sold often times there for twenty, and four and twenty, and thirty pound the Last.

Between Christmass and Lent, the duties for Fish and Herrings came to 15000 Crownes at Roane only that yeare, the late Queen deceased; Sir *Thomas Parrie* was Agent there then,
and

and *S. Savors* his man knowes it to be true, who handled the businesse for pulling down the Impositions then, what great summes of money came to all in the Port Townes to inrich the French Kings Coffers, and to all the Kings and States throughout Christendome to inrich their Coffers; besides the great quantity vented to the Straights, and the multitude spent in the Low-Countries, where there is likewise sold for many a hundred thousand pound more yeerly, is necessary to be remembred; and the stream to be turned to the good of this Kingdom, to whose Sea coasts God onely hath sent and given these great blessings and multitude of riches for us to take, howsoever it hath been neglected to the hurt of this Kingdome, that any Nation should carry away out of this Kingdome yearely great masses of money for Fish taken in our Seas, and sold againe by them to us, which
must

must needs be a great dishonor to our Nation, and hindrance to this Realm.

From any Port Towne of any Kingdome within Christendome, the Bridgemaister or the Wharemaster for twenty shillings a yeare will deliver a true Note of the number of Lists of Herrings brought to their Wharves, and their prices commonly they are sold at, but the number brought to Danske, Cullen, Rotterdam, and Enchusen is so great, as it will cost three, four, or five pound for a true Note.

The abundance of Corne groweth in the East Kingdomes, but the great Store-houses for graine to serve Christendome and the Heathen Countries in time of dearth, is in the Low-Countreyes, wherewith upon every occasion of scarcity and dearth they doe enrich themselves seven yeares after, imploy their people, and get great fraights for their Ships in other Countries, and we not one in that course.

The mighty Vineyards and store of Salt is in France and Spaine ; but the great Vintage and Staple of Salt is in the Low-Countreyes , and they send neare one thousand saile of ships with Salt and Wine onely into the East Kingdomes yearly, besides other places, and we not one in that course.

The exceeding Groves of Wood are in the East Kingdomes , but the huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeale, Mastis, and Timber is in the Low-Countreyes, where none groweth, wherewith they serve themselves, and other parts, and this Kingdome with those Commodities ; they have five or six hundred great long ships continually using that Trade, and we none in that course.

The Wool, Cloath, Lead, Tin, and divers other Commodities are in England, but by meanes of our Wool and Cloath going out ruff, undrest, and undied, there is an exceeding manu-
facto-

factory and Drapery in the Low-Countreys, wherewith they serve themselves, and other Nations, and advanceth greatly the imployment of their people at home, and Traffick abroad, and puts downe ours in forrain parts, where our Marchants trade unto, with our own Commodities.

We send into the East Kingdomes yeerly but one hundred ships, and our Trade chiefly dependeth upon three Towns, Elbinge, Kingsborough, and Danske, for making our Sails, and buying their Commodities sent into this Realme at dear rates, which this Kingdome bears the burthen of.

The Low-Countreyes send into the East Kingdomes yeerly about three thousand ships, trading into every City and Port Town, taking the advantage, and venting their Commodities to exceeding profit, and buying and lading their ships with plenty of those Commodities, which they have

from every of those Townes 20. *per cent.* better cheap then we by reason of the difference of the Coyne, and their fish yeelds ready money, which greatly advanceth their Traffick, and decayeth ours.

They send into France, Spaine, Portugall, Italy, from the East Kingdomes that passeth through the Sound, and through your narrow Seas, yearly of the East Countrey commodities about two thousand ships, and we none in that course.

They trade into all Cities, and Port Towns in France, and we chiefly to five or six.

They traffick into every City and Port Town round-about this Land, with five or six hundred ships yearly, and we chiefly but to three Townes in their Countrey, and but with forty ships.

Notwithstanding the Low-Countries have as many ships and vessells

as eleven Kingdomes of Christendom have, let England be one, and build every yeere neer one thousand ships, and not a timber tree growing in their owne Countrey, and that also all their home-bred commodities that grow in their Land in a yeere, (lesse then one hundred good ships are able to carry them away at one time,) yet they handle the matter so for setting them all on worke, that their Traffick with the Haunce Towns exceeds in shipping all Christendom.

We have all things of our owne in superabundance to increase Traffick, and Timber to build ships, and commodities of our owne to lade about one thousand ships and vessells at one time, (besides the great fishing) and as fast as they have made their voyages might re-lade againe, and so yeare after yeare all the year long to continue, yet our Ships and Marriners decline, and Traffick and Merchants daily decay.

The maine bulke and Mass of Herrings from whence they raise so many millions yearly that enrich other Kingdomes, Kings and States Coffers, and likewise their owne people, proceedeth from your Seas and Lands, and the return of the Commodities and Coyne they bring home in exchange of fish and other Commodities are so huge, as would require a large discourse apart; all the amends they make us is, they beat us out of Trade in all parts with our own Commodities.

For instance, we had a great Trade in Russia seventy yeares, and about fourteen years past we sent store of goodly ships to trade in those parts, and three years past we set out but foure, and this last yeare two or three; but to the contrary the Hollanders about twenty years since traded thither with two ships onely, yet now they are increased to about thirty or
 forty

forty, and one of their ships is as great as two of ours, and at the same time (in their troubles there) that we decreased, they increased, and the chiefest Commodities they carry with them thither, is, English Cloath, Herrings taken in our Seas, English Lead and Pewter made of our Tin, besides other Commodities; all which wee may doe better then they. And although it be a cheap Countrey, and the Trade very gainfull, yet we have almost brought it to nought, by disorderly trading, joynt-stock, and the Merchants banding themselves one against another,

And so likewise we used to have 8. or 9. great ships to go continually a fishing to Wardhouse, and this yeare but one, and so *per raro* they out-goes in all kinde of fishing and marchandizing in all Countries, by reason they spare no cost, nor dny no priviledges that may incourage advancement of trade & manufactory. C4 Now

*Now if it please, and with your
Majesties good liking stand,*

TO take notice of these things,
which I have conceived to bee
fit for your Majesties consideration,
which in all humbleness (as duty
bindeth me) I doe tender unto your
Majestie, for the unfained zeale I bear
to the advancement of your honour
and profit, and the generall good of
your Subjects, it being apparent that
no three Kingdomes in Christendome
can compare with your Majesty for
support of Traffick, and continually
employment of your people within
themselves, having so many great
meanes both by Sea and Land to in-
rich your Coffers, multiply your Na-
vie, inlarge your Traffick, make your
Kingdomes powerfull, and your peo-
ple

ple rich ; yet through idlenesse they are poore, wanting employment, many of your Land and Coast Townes much ruinated, and your Kingdome in need of Coyn, your Shipping, Traffick, and Marriners decayed, whilst your Majesties Neighbour Princes, without these meanes, abound in wealth, inlarge their Townes, increase their Shipping, Traffick, and Marriners, and finde out such employment for their people, that they are all advantageous to their Commonwealth, onely by ordaining commodious constitutions in Merchandizing, and fulnesse of Trade in Manufactory.

*God ha b lleft your Majesty with
incomparable benefits :*

AS with Copper, Lead. Iron, Tin, Alum, Copperas, Saffron, Fells, and divers other native Commodities, to the numb r of about one hundred, and other Manufactories vendible to the number of about one thousand, (as shall app are) besides Corne, whereof great quantity of Breere is made, and most transported by strangers, as also Wool , whereof much is shipped forth unwrought into Cloath or Stuffs, and Cloath transported undrest and undied, which doth imploy and maintain neer fifty thousand people in forraigne parts your Maj ties people wanting the in poyment in England , many of them being enforced to live in great want, and seek it beyond the Seas.

Colos

Coles which doth imp'oy hundreds of Strangers ships yearly to transport them out of this Kingdome, whilst we doe not employ twenty ships in that course.

Iron Ordnance, which is a jewell of great value, far more than it is accounted, by reason that no other Countrey could ever attaine unto it, although they have assayed it with great charge.

Your Maj^{ty} hath timber of your owne for building of Ships, and commodities plenty to lade them, which commodities other Nations want, yet your Maj^{ties} people decline in Shipping, Traffique, and Mariners.

These

These Inconveniencies happen
by three causes especially.

1. *The unprofitable course of merchandizing.*
 2. *The want of course of full Manufactory of our home-bred commodities.*
 3. *The undervaluing of our Coynes, contrary to the rules of other Nations.*
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For instance.

THe Merchant Adventurers by overtaking upon credit, or with money taken up upon exchange, whereby

whereby they lose usually ten or twelve, and sometimes fifteen or sixteen *per cent.* are inforced to make sale of their cloaths at under-rates, to keep their credit, whereby cloaths being the jewell of the Land, is undervalued, and the Marchant in short time eaten out.

The Merchants of Ipswich whose Trade for Elbing is chiefly for fine cloaths, and some few sorting cloaths all died and drest within our Land, do for the most part, buy their fine cloaths upon Time, and by reason they go so much upon credit, they are inforced (not being able to stand upon their Markets) to sell, giving fifteene or eighteene Moneths day of payment for their cloaths, and having sold them, they then presently sell their bills so taken for cloath, allowing after the rate of fourteen or fifteen, and sometimes twenty *per cent.* which

which money they imploy forthwith in wares at excessive prices, and lose as much more that way. by that time their wares be sold at home: Thus by over-running themselves upon credit, they disable themselves and others, inhancing the prices of forraign commodities, and pulling down the rates of our owne.

The West Cuntry Merchants that trade with cloaths into France or Spain, do usually imploy their servants, (young men of small experience) who by cunning combining of the French and Spanish Merchants, are so intrapped, that when all customs and charges be accompted, their Masters shall hardly receive their principall moneys. As for retournes out of France, their silver and gold is so highly rated, that our Merchants cannot bring it home. but to great losse; therefore the French Merchants set
higher

higher rates upon their commodities, which we must either buy deare, or let our monies lie dead there a long time, untill we may conveniently imploy the same.

The Northern Merchants of York, Hull and Newcastle, trade onely in white Kerfies and coloured, dozzens, and every Merchant, be his Adventure never so small, doth for the most part, send over an unexperienced youth unfit for merchandizing, which bringeth to the stranger great advantage, but to his Master and commonweale great hindrance; for they before their goods be landed, go to the stranger, and buy such quantities of Iron Flax, Corn, and other commodities, as they are bound to lade their ships withall, which ships they engage themselves to relade within three weekes, or a moneth, and doe give the price the Merchant stranger asketh, because he gives

gives them credit, and lets them ship away their Iron, Flax, and other commodities, before they have sold their Kerfies, and other commodities, by which meanes extraordinary deere commodities are returned into this Realme, and the servant also inforced to sell his cloaths underfoot, and oftentimes to losse, to keep his credit, and to make payment for the goods before shipped home, having some twenty dayes, or a moneths respite to sell the cloaths, and to give the Merchant satisfaction for his Iron, Flax, and other wares; by which extremities our homebred commodities are abased.

Touching

Touching Manufactory.

THere hath been about fourscore thousand undrest and undied cloaths yearly transported.

It is therefore evident; that the Kingdome hath been yeerly deprived of about 400000 l. within this five and fifty years, which is near twenty millions that would have been gained by the labour of poor workmen in that time, with the Merchants gains for bringing in dying stuffs, and return of cloaths drest and died, with other benefits to the Realme, besides exceeding enlarging of Trafficke, and increase of Ships and Mariners.

There would have been gained in
that

that time about three millions by increase of custome upon commodities returned for cloaths drest and died, and for dying stuffs, which would have more plentifully been brought in and used for the same.

There hath been also transported in that time yearly by Bayse, Northerne and Devonshire Kerfies white, about 50000 cloaths, counting three Kerfies to a cloath, whereby hath been lost about five millions by those sorts of cloaths in that time, which would have come to poor workmen for their labour, with the customes for dying stuffs, and the peoples profit for bringing them in, with returnes of other commodities and freights for shipping.

Bayse are transported white into Amsterdam, and being there drest and died, are shipped into Spain, Portugal, and

and other Kingdomes, where they are sold in the name of Flemish Baize, setting their owne Town Seate upon them, so that we lose the very name of our home-bred commodities, and other Countreys get the reputation and profit thereof: Lamentable it is, that this Land should be deprived of so many above mentioned Millions, and that our native commodities of cloath, ordained of God for the naturall subjects, being so royall and rich in it selfe, should be driven to so small advantage of reputation and profit to your Majesty and people, and so much improv'd and intercepted by strangers, considering that God hath inabled, and given your Majesty power to advance dressing and dying, and transporting of all your cloaths, within a yeare or two; I speake it knowingly, to shew how it may be done laudably, lawfully and approved to be honourable, feasible, and profitable.

All

All the Companies of your Land transport their cloaths drest and died, to the good of your Kingdome, except the Merchant Adventurers, whereby the Eastland and Turkey Merchants, with other Companies, do increase your Majesties customes by bringing in, and spending dying stuffs, and setting your people on worke, by dressing before they transport them; and they might increase far more custome to your Majesty, and make much more profit to themselves, and this Realme, and set many thousands of poore people more on worke for dressing and dying, and likewise imploy more ships and Marriners, for bringing in dying stuffs, were it not for the Merchant Adventurers, who transport their cloaths white, rough, undrest, and undied, into the Low-Countreys, where they sell them to the strangers, who afterwards dresse, die, and stretch them to such unreasonable lengths,
contrary

contrary to our Law, that they prevent and fore-stall our Markets, and crosse the just prohibitions of our State and Realme, by their Agents and Factors lying in divers places with our owne cloaths, to the great decay of this Kingdome in generall, and discredit of our cloaths in particular.

If the accompt were truly known, it would be found that they make not cleare profit, onely by cloath transported rough, undrest, and undied, sixty thousand pounds a yeare : But it is most apparant your Majesty in your customes, your Merchants in their sales and prices, your Subjects in their labours, for lack of not dressing and dying, your Ships and Marriners in not bringing in of dying stuffs, and spending of Allum, is hindred yearly neer a million of pounds, so that trade is driven to the great hindrance of your Majesty and people, by permitting

ing your native commodities to passe rough, undrest, and undied, by the Merchant Adventurer.

Touching Fishing.

THe great Sea businesse of Fishing doth imploy neare twenty thousand ships, and vessells, and four hundred thousand people are imployed yearly upon your Coast of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with sixty ships of War, which may prove dangerous.

The Hollanders onely have about three thousand ships to fish withall, and fifty thousand people are imployed yearly by them upon your Majesties coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

These

These three thousand fishing ships and vessels of the Hollanders, doth imploy near nine thousand other ships and vessels, and one hundred and fifty thousand persons more by Sea and Land to make provision to dress and transport the Fish they take, and returne commodities, whereby they are enabled, and do build yeerly one thousand ships and vessels, having not one timber tree growing in their owne Countrey, nor home-bred commodities to lade one hundred ships, and yet they have twenty thousand ships and vessels, and all imployed.

King *Henry* the seventh, desirous to make his Kingdome powerfull and rich by increase of Ships and Mariners, and imployment of his people, sent unto his Sea-coast Townes, moving them to set up the great and rich fishing, with promise to give them needfull priviledges, and to furnish them

them with loanes of money, if need were, to incourage them, yet his people were slack. Now since I have traced this businesse, and made mine in-deavours knowne unto your Majesty, your Noblemen, able Merchants, and others, (who having set down under their hands for more assurance) promised to disburse large sums of money for the building up of this great and rich large Sea-City, which will increase more strength to your Land, give more comfort, and doe more good to all your Cities and Townes, than all the Companies of your Kingdome, having fit and needfull privileges for the upholding and strengthening of so weighry and needfull a businesse.

For example, twenty Busses built and put into a Sea-coast Towne where there is not one ship before, there must be to carry, re-carry, transport, and
make

make provision for one Busse three ships; likewise every ship setting on worke thirty severall trades and occupations, and foure hundred thousand persons by Sea and Land, inso-much as three hundred persons are not able to make one Fleet of Nets in foure moneths for one Busse, which is no small impolymment.

Thus by twenty Busses are set on work near eight thousand persons by Sea and Land, and an increase of above one thousand Marriners, and a Fleet of eighty saile of Ships to belong to one Towne, where none were before to take the wealth out of the Sea to enrich and strengthen the Land, only by raising of twenty Busses.

Then what good one thousand; or two thousand will doe, I leave to your Majesties consideration.

It is worthy to be noted, how necessary Fishermen are to the Commonwealth, and how needfull to be advanced and cherished, *viz.*

1. For taking Gods blessing out of the Sea to enrich the Realm, which otherwise we lose.
2. For setting the people on worke.
3. For making plenty and cheapnesse in the Realm.
4. For increasing of shipping, to make the Land powerfull.
5. For a continuall Nurcery for breeding and increasing our Mariners.
6. For making imployment of all sorts of people, as blinde, lame, and

and others by Sea and Land from ten or twelve years upwards.

7. For enriching your Majesties Coffers, for Merchandizes returned from other Countreyes for Fish and Herrings.

8. For the increase and inabling of Merchants, which now drop and daily decay.

Touching the Coyne.

FOR the most part, all Monarchies and free States, both Heathen and Christian, as Turkey, Barbary, France, Poland, and others, do hold for a rule of never-failing profit, to keep their Coyne at higher rates within their own Territories, than it is in other Kingdomes.

The Causes.

1. To preserve the Coyne within their owne Territories.

2. To bring unto themselves the Coyne of Forraigne Princes.

3. To inforce Merchant strangers to take their commodities at high rates, which this Kingdom beares the burthen of.

For instance.

THE King of Barbary perceiving the Trade of Christian Merchants to increase in his Kingdome, and that the returnes out of his Kingdomes was most in Gold, whereby it was much inanced, raised his Ducket (being then currant for three ounces) to foure, five, and six ounces; nevertheless

lesse it was no more worth in England, being so raised, then when it went for three ounces.

This Ducket currant for three ounces in Barbery, was then worth in England seven shillings and six pence, and no more worth, being raised to six ounces, since which (time adding to it a small piece of gold) hee hath raised it to eight, and lastly to ten ounces, yet at this day it is worth but ten shillings, and one penny, notwithstanding your Majesties late raising of your gold.

Having thus raised his gold, he then devised to have plenty of silver brought into his Kingdome, raised the royall of eight, being but two ounces to three, and three pence half penny, which caused great plenty of silver to be brought in, and to continue in his Kingdom.

France.

THe English Jacobus goeth for
three and twenty shillings in
Merchandizing.

The French Crowne for seven shil-
lings and six pence.

Also the King hath raised his silver
foure Sowce in the Crowne.

North-Holland.

THe double Jacobus goeth for
three and twenty shillings Ster-
ling.

The English shilling is there ele-
ven

ven stivers, which is two shillings over in the pound.

Poland.

THe King of Poland raised his Hungary Ducket from 56 to $77\frac{1}{2}$ Polinsh groshes, and the Rich Dollor from 36 to 47 and $\frac{1}{2}$ groshes, the Reich Dollor worth in Poland 47 and $\frac{1}{2}$ groshes, is by account valued at 6 s. 4 d. Sterling, and here in England is worth but 4 s. 7 d. The Hungary Ducket 77 is worth by account in Poland 10 s. 4 d. and in England is worth but 7 s. 10 d. The Jacobus of England here currant for 22 s. in Poland 24 s. at the rate of 7 s. 10 d. for the Hungary Ducket.

B. 4.

Now

Now to turne the stream
and riches raised by your
Majesties native commodi-
ties into the naturall chan-
nell, from whence it hath
been a long time diverted;

*May it please your Majesty to con-
sider these points following.*

1. **W**Hether it bee not fit
that a State-Merchant
be settled within your Domini-
ons, which may both dispose
more profitably of the riches
thereof, and incounter polli-
cies of Merchant strangers, who
now go beyond us in all kinde
of

of profitable Merchandizing.

2. Whether it be not necessary that your native commodities should receive their full Manufactory by your Subjects within your Dominions.

3. Whether it be not fit the coales should yeeld your Majesty and Subjects a better value, by permitting them to passe out of the Land, and that they be in your Subjects shipping only transported.

4. Whether it be not fit your Majesty presently raise your Coyne to as high rates, as it is in the parts beyond the Seas.

5. Whether it be not necessary that the great Sea-bulines of Fishing be forthwith set forward.

If it please your Majesty to approve of these considerations, and accordingly to put them in a right course of execution, I assure my selfe (by Gods help) in short time your Majesties Customs, and the continuall comings into your Coffers, will be exceedingly increased, your Ships and Marriners trebled, your Land and waste Townes (which are now run out of Gates) better replenished, and your people employed, to the great enriching and honour of your Kingdome, with the applause, and to the comfort

fort of all your loyall Subjects.

May it please your Majesty.

I Have the rather undergone the paines to looke into their pollicies, because I have heard them professe they hoped to get the whole trade and Shipping of Christendome into their owne hands, as well for transportation, as otherwise for the command and master of the Seas, to which end I finde that they do daily increase their traffick, augmenting their Shipping, multiplying their Marriners, strength, and wealth in all kindes, whereat I have grieved the more, when I considered how God hath indowed this Kingdome above any three Kingdomes in Christendom with divers varieties of home-bred commodities, which others have not, and cannot

not want, and indued us with sundry other meanes to continue and maintaine trade of Merchandizing and Fishing beyond them all, whereby we might prevent the deceivers, ingrosse the commodities of the ingrossers, enrich our selves, and increase our Navigation, Shipping, and Marri-ners, so as it would make all Nations to vaile the Bonnet to England, if we would not be still wanting to our selves in imployment of our people.

Which people being divided into three parts, two parts of them are meere spenders and consumers of a Common-wealth, therefore I aime at these points following.

To allure and incourage the people for their private gaine, to be all workers and erecters of a Common-wealth,

To

To enrich and fill your Majesties Coffers by a continuall comming in, and make your people wealthy, by meanes of their great and profitable trading and employment.

To vent our home-bred commodities to farre more reputation, and much more profit to the King, the Merchant, and the Kingdome.

To returne the Merchandizes of other Countries at farre cheaper rates than now they are, to the great good of the Realme in generall.

To make the Land powerfull by increasing of Ships and Marriners.

To make your peoples takings in generall to be much more every day, than now they are, which by Gods help, will grow continually more and more by the great concourse and commerce

merce that will come by settled constitutions and convenient priviledges, as in other parts they doe by this their great freedome of Trade.

All this, and much more is done in other Countreys, where nothing groweth, so that of nothing they make great things,

Then how much more mighty things might we make, where so great abundance, and variety of home bred commodities, and rich materialls growes, for your people to worke upon, and other plentifull means to doe that withall, which other Nations neither have, nor cannot want, but of necessity must be furnished from hence? And now whereas our merchandizing is wild, utterly confused, and out of frame, as at large appeareth, a State-Merchant will roundly and effectually bring all the premi-

premises to passe, fill your Hivens with ships, those ships with Mariners, your Kingdom full of Merchants, their houses full of our Indian commodities, and your Coffers full of coyne, as in other parts they doe, and your people shall have just cause to hold in happy memory, that your Majesty was the beginner of so profitable, praise-worthy, and renowned a worke, being the true Philosophers stone to make your Majesty a rich and potent King, and your Subjects happy people, onely by setting of a State-Merchant, whereby your people may have fulnesse of Trade and Manufactory, and yet hold both honourable and profitable Government without breakings of Companies.

And for that in the setting of so weighty a businesse many things of great consequence must necessarily fall

fall into consideration; I humbly pray that your Majesty may be pleased (for the bringing of this great service to light) to give me leave to nominate the Commissioners, and your Majesty to give them power to call before them such men as they shall thinke fit to conferre with upon oath, or otherwise, as occasion shall offer; that the said Commissioners with all speed, for the better advancement of this honourable and profitable work, may prepare, and report the same unto your Majesty.

*Your Majesties most loyall
and true-hearted Subject.*



THE
SEAT
OF
GOVERNMENT.

That the Seat of Government is upheld by the two great pillars thereof, viz. Civill Justice, and Martiall Policy, which are framed out of Husbandry, Merchandize, and Gentry of this Kingdome.

They say, that the goodliest Cedars which grow on the high mountains of Libanus, thrust their roots between the clifts of hard Rocks,

rocks, the better to beare themselves against the strong storms that blow there. As Nature hath instructed those Kings of Trees, so hath Reason taught the Kings of Men to root themselves in the hardy hearts of their faithfull Subjects. And as those Kings of Trees have large Tops, so have the Kings of men large Crowns, whereof as the first would be soone broken from their bodies; were they not under-borne by many branches, so would the other easily totter, were they not fastened on their heads, with the strong chaines of Civill Justice, and Martiall Discipline.

1. For the administration of the first, even God himselfe hath given direction, *Judges and Officers shall thou make, which shall judge the people with righteous judgment.*

2. The second is grounded on the first

first Lawes of the World and Nature, that force is to be repelled by force. Yea *Moses* in the 20. of *Exodus*, and elsewhere, hath delivered us many Lawes and Polices of Warre. But as we have heard of the neglect and abuse in both, so have we heard of the decline and ruine of many Kingdoms and States long before our dayes; for that Policy hath never yet prevailed (though it hath served for a short season) where the counterfeit hath been sold for the naturall, and the outward shew and formality for the substance. Of the Emperor *Charles* the Fourth, the Writers of that Age witnesse, that he used but the name of Justice and good order, being more learned in the Law, than in doing right, and that hee had by farre, more knowledge than conscience. Certainly the unjust Magistrate that fancieth to himselfe a sollid and untransparable body of Gold, every ordinary

dinary wit can vitrifie, and make transparent pierce, and discern their corruptions; howsoever, because not daring, they cover their knowledge, but in the meane while it is also true, that constrained dissimulation, either in the proud heart, or in the oppressed, either in publike estates, or in private persons, where the fear of God is not prevalent, doth in all the leisure of her lurking, but sharpen her teeth, the voluntary being no lesse base, than the forced malicious. Thus it fared between the Barons of England, and their Kings, betweene the Lords of Switserland, and their people, betweene the Sicilians, and the French, betweene the Dolphine and *John* of Burgoign, between *Charles* the ninth, and the French Protestants, and between *Henry* the third, his Successor, and the Lords of Guise; and hereof in place of more particulars, the whole world

world may serve for examples.

It is a difficult piece of Geography, to delineate, and lay out the bounds of Authority; but it is easie enough to conceive the best use of it, and by which it hath maintained its selfe in lasting happinesse, it hath ever acquired more honour by perswading, than by beating; for as the bonds of Reason and Love are immortall, so do all other chains or cords, both rusty and rot noble parts of their owne royall and politick bodies.

But we will forbear for a while to stretch this first string of Civill Justice; for in respect of the first sort of men, to wit, of those that live by their owne labour, they have never been displeased where they have beene suffered to injoy the fruit of their owne travells, *Me-
mo & Talem*, Mine and Thine is
all

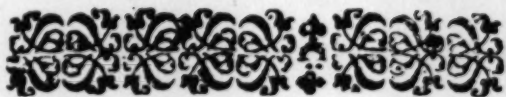
all wherein they seek the certainty and protection. True it is, that they are the Fruit-Trees of the Land, which God in *Deuteronomie* commanded to be spared, they gather honey, and hardly enjoy the wax, and breake the ground with great labour, giving the best of their graine to the easfull and idle.

For the second sort, which are the Merchants, as the first feed the Kingdome, so do these enrich it, yea their Trades, especially those which are forcible, are not the least part of our Martiall policy, as hereafter proved; and to do them right, they have in all ages and times assisted the Kings of this Land, not only with great sums of money, but with great Fleets of Ships in all their interprises beyond the Seas. The second have seldome or never offended their Princes, to enjoy their trades at home upon tolerable

ble conditions, hath ever contented them for the injuries received from other Nations give them but the Commission of Reprisall, they will either right themselves, or sit downe with their own losse without complaint.

3. The third sort, which are the Gentry of England, these being neither seated in the lowest grounds, and thereby subject to the biting of every beast, nor in the highest mountaines, and thereby in danger to bee torne with tempest; but the valleyes between both, have their parts in the inferiour Justice, and being spread over all, are the Garrisons of good order throughout the Realm.

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OBSERVATIONS

Concerning

The Causes of the Magnificency and Opulency of
CITIES.

THat the onely way to civillize and reforme the savage and barbarous Lives, and corrupt Manners of such people, is,

1. To be dealt withall by gentle and loving conversation among them, to attaine to the knowledge of their Language, and of the multitude of their speciall discommodities, and inconveniences in their manner of living.

E

2. The

2. The next is to get an admired reputation amongst them, upon a solid and true foundation of Piety, Justice, and Wisdome, conjoynd with fortitude and power.

3. The third is, discreetly to possess them with a knowledge of the condition of their owne estate. Thus *Orpheus*, and *Amphion* were said to draw after them the beasts of the field, &c.

And this must be first wrought by a visible representation of the certainty, truth, and sincerity of these, together with the felicity of a reformed estate.

All which is but to give foundation, bottom, and firm footing unto action, and to prepare them to receive wholesome and good advice, for the future profit and felicity of themselves

selves; and their posterity.

For the more commodious effecting of this Reformation in a rude and barbarous people, they are to be perswaded to withdraw and unite themselves into severall Colonies; that by an interchangeable communication and commerce of all things may more commodiously be had, and that they may so live together in civility, for the better succour and welfare of one another: And thereby they may more easily be instructed in the Christian Faith, and governed under the Magistrates and Ministers of the King, or other superiour power, under whom this Reformation is sought; which course the Stoick tells, that *Theseus* took, after he had taken upon him the Government of the Athenians, whereby he united all the people into one City, that before lived dispersedly in many villages. The like

is put in practice at this day by the Portugalls, and Jesuits, that they may with lesse difficulty and hindrance reform the rough behaviour and savage life of the people of Brazeel, who dwell scattered and dispersed in Caves and Cottages made of boughs and leaves of the Palm-trees.

Alexander the Great, built more than seventy Cities; *Seleucus* built three Cities, called *Appanice*, to the honour of his wife; and five called *Laodicea*, in memory of his mother; and five called *Seleucia*, to the honor of himself.



Safety

*Safety for Defence of the People
and their goods, in and near
the Towne.*

IN the situation of Cities, there is to be required a place of safety, by some naturall strength, commodiousnesse for Navigation and Conduct, for the attaining of plenty of all good things, for the sustenance and comfort of mans life, and to draw trade and intercourse of other Nations, as if the same be situate in such sort, as many people have need to repaire thither for some naturall commodity, or other of the Countrey, which by traffick and transportation of commodities, whereof they have more plenty then will supply their owne necessity, or for receiving of things, whereof they have scarcity.

And much better will it be, if the place afford some notable commodity of it selfe, from whence other Nations may more readily, and at better rate attain the same. Likewise, and withall, be so fertile, pleasant, and healthfull of it selfe, that it may afford plenty of good things, for the delight and comfort of the Inhabitants.

In former times, great Nations, Kings, and Potentates have indured sharp conflicts, and held it high policy, by all meanes to increase their Cities, with multitudes of inhabitants. And to this end the Romans ever furnished themselves with strength and power, to make their neighbour people, of necessity, willing to draw themselves to Rome to dwell, and overthrow their Townes and Villages of mean strength, downe to the ground.

So

So did they for this cause utterly destroy many Cities, bringing alwayes the vanquished Captives to Rome, for the augmentation of that City.

Romulus, after a mighty fight with the Sabines, condescended to peace, upon condition that *Tacius* their King should come withall their people to dwell at Rome: *Tacius* did accept, and made choice of the Capitoll, and the Mount Quirinalis for his seat and Pallace.

The same course held *Tamberlaine* the Great, whereby he enlarged the great Sarmacauda, still bringing unto it the richest and wealthiest Citizens he had subdued.

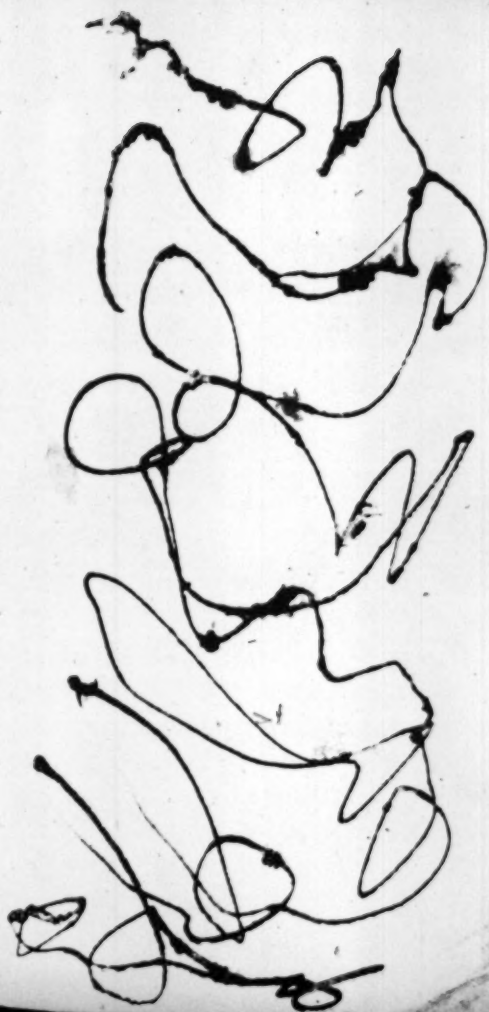
And the Ottomans, to make the City Constantinop'e rich and great, brought to it many thousand Families, especially Artificers out of the subdued

dued Cities, as *Mahomet* the Great from *Trabizond*, *Selim* the First from *Cairo*, and *Soliman* from *Tamir*.

Authority and necessity, without the consideration of the conveniences and commodiousness of situation above-mentioned, are of small moment in the foundation of a City, thereby only it would be unlikely, either to grow or continue in magnificency or opulency; for if profit, height, and delight, go not companions therewith, no authority or necessity can retain much people or wealth.

But if the place whereupon a City is to be founded, be commodious for the aforesaid conveniences, which help greatly for the felicity of this life, then no doubt, the same is likely to draw much abundance of people and riches unto the same, whereby it may, by the help of Arts and Industry, in time become magnificent and glorious.

F I N I S.





64-11